REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,335—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	3 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

4 lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

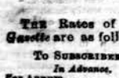
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHINSURA, 2,432 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. R. Gavin, on SATURDAY, the 19th October 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagiry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, Salee Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busseorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 24th, October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

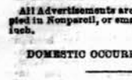
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Russell, on MONDAY, the 21st October 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Gutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th October 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	220	60	
Port Said	360	240	80	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	540	350	145	

Including Wine

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
*AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. COLUMBIA will sail about the 26th instant.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ombay, 5th October 1878.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ..... 400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY, ... 35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

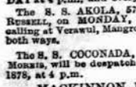
	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,200	250
CLAN FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	280
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	280

THE splendid new Clyde-built Steamship CLAN ALPINE, 109 A 1 at Lloyd's, John Jose, Commander, is expected to sail from Bombay to Liverpool early in December.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Freight and Passage apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.



NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co, Bombay.

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(c) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st Oct.
— HYDASPES	2694	450	D. Remoldson	28th do.
(c) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Hazelwood	4th Nov.
— BANGALORE	2963	500	E. G. Stead	11th do.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	18th do.
— BOKHARA	2832	450	W. D. Anderson	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	29th Oct.
TEHERAN	2389	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand piano by "Soundy and Co.," a collection of very valuable art pictures, an English-built dog cart with a long horse and harness, &c., at Middle Colaba.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain ware, piano, art pictures, carriage, horse, harness, &c., the property of Francisco Miranda, Esq., the same comprises: rich liqueur glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and tea services, best plated ware, such as cruet frame with 5 bottles, bottle stands, coffee and butter pots, sets of plated King's spoons and forks, ivory handle tabe dessert knives, a double barrel gun in case, a Salter's sewing machine, &c., handsome blackwood furniture, such as a set of telescope dining table for 12 persons, sideboard, whatnots, chiffoniers, a carved round table with marble top, pier, circular, writing, dressing and washing tables, cleo patra and tete-a-tete couches, drawing room arm and without arm chairs, a grand piano, easy and folding arm chair, oil-paintings by the best artists, table and piano and chamber candlesticks, hanging table and wall kerosine lamps, iron painted four posts bed-steads, French polished wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, dressing glass, towel horse, hatstands, di-pense cupboard, cookingutensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

2 English built dog-carts.
1 Bay Arab horse 6 years 14-3½.
1 Chesnaut horse 8 years 14-1.
Sets of plated mounted single harness.
The property is now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

By order of the executors of the late Mr. Hajee Ismael Hajee Hubib :—
1 pair of fast trotting bay Australian horses.
1 chesnut Arab horse.
On account of the concerned :—
3 new handsome pegu ponies (young).
1 bay Australian and mare.
1 pair bay Arab horses 14½ to 7.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome French polished and richly Carved blackwood and Teakwood Household Furniture, Rich Plated, rich crockery and Glassware, a handsome English built four-seated open carriages, a single-seated Brougham, a pair or black Australian Horses, sets of single and double harness, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place the very valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, carriages, horses, &c., the property of H. Branson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome richly-carved French polished blackwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light argand lamps, and wall-shades, a mahogany full-size slate billiard table with lamps by "Thurston & Co.," a sweet-toned mahogany grand piano by "Collard and Collard," one first-rate English-built single seated brougham by Morgan & Co., one glass fronted miniature brougham by "Wayborn," one English-built mail-phaeton, by "Barker & Co." of Chandos Street, one English-built 4 seated open carriage by "Morgan & Co.," one dog-cart, two pairs of fast-trotting bay Arab horses (young, one pair full-size grey Arab horses, one thoroughbred grey Arab flea-bitten riding cob, English and Gujarat cow and calves, sets of plated mounted single and double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at "Wilderness," Lower Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 28th, and TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 P.M. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome richly-carved French polished blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, argand lamps and wall-shades, slate billiard table, grand piano, horses, carriages, plants, &c., the property of Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., and W. G. Hall, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the 28th and 29th instant at 6-30 A.M. each day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1878.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 3, Kalbadevi Road, next to the Govt. Book Depot.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at his late residence, Marine Lines, the whole of the handsome household property belonging to the Estate of the late Major G. M. Lyons, Marine Battalion, consisting of blackwood furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, table cutlery, lamps carpets, China matting, military uniform, wearing apparel, a lot of military and other books, trunks, portmanteaus, japanned uniform case in deal case, copper cooking utensils and a variety of sundries including two cases of cheroots.

2 o'clock P. M.

One handsome English built brougham with handsome powerful Bay Australian horse and harness complete, mounted officers saddle and bridle saddle cloth complete.

The above property will be on view from SATURDAY next, the 19th instant.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay, 18th October 1878. Auctioneer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will hold their Usual Auction Sale at their room as follows :—

A large collector of K. O. table and hand lamps, spare funnels, chimneys, cotton wicks, &c.

100 bohemian glass, globe and cabin lamps.
21 casks each containing 4 dozen qts. of stout.
22 do. do. 7 doz. pts. do.
1 case very splendid and fancy glasses.
Teak and blackwood furniture.

On account and risk of the indentor Thakursey Morar jee, 1 case containing 116 pieces cotton printed Muslin per s.s. Lovarlar.

On account and risk of the indentor Hajee Vulley Hajee Khuneeia.

1 case containing fancy goods per s. s. Mongolia.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1878.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums	In 1870	£139,808
after deducting	„ 1873	£295,149
Re-insurances.	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SPARKLING AVALON,
THE NEW SPARKLING WINE,
MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE.

SPARKLING AVALON,
A Pure and Finished Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
An excellent Tiffin and Dinner Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
Exhilarating, Generous and Sound.

SPARKLING AVALON "CUP."
One of the choicest Cups that can be produced.

SPARKLING AVALON.
A Splendid Wine for tropical consumption.

Quarts per dozen	Cash Rs.	18
Pints „	„	10

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE,
Bombay, 17th October 1878. Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Bombay, 16th October 1878. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at the Presidency up to 1 p.m. of the 24th instant, for the SUPPLY of COTTON SUTTRUNGIES and SHEETS.

Copies of Schedules, &c., can be had on application at this Office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 17th October 1878.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MAJOR G. M. LYONS, MARINE BATTALION.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to the above Estate, are requested to forward the same or pay any sums due, to the undersigned on or before the 30th November 1878, after which no claims in India will be received.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Marine Battalion, President Committee of Adjustment.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of November 1878, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of appointing SECRETARIES and TREASURERS in room of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., resigned.

By Order of the Directors,
W. M. MACAULAY,
Bombay, 17th October 1878. Secretary and Treasurer *pro. tem.*

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION
OF
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS
FROM
THOMAS DE LA RUE & Co.,
MARCUS WARD & Co.,
GOODALL AND SON,
EUGENE RIMMEL,
&c. &c.
BY
COOPER AND CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

DIGBY'S FAMINE CAMPAIGN in SOUTHERN INDIA (Madras and Bombay Presidencies and Province of Mysore). Rs. 20-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

URE'S DICTIONARY of SCIENCE and ART, 3 vols. Rs. 66 8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUDY'S CARTOONS of W. E. GLADSTONE. Re. 1-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CHURCH SERVICES, with Hymns Ancient and Modern, with appendix attached, of various sizes and bindings.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET.

AN Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Girgaum, near the Mission House, five minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station. Rent only Rs. 50. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A HOUSE in Hornby Row. Rs. 65.

ANOTHER RESIDENCE in Hornby Row. Rs. 80.
A THIRD RESIDENCE in Hornby Row. Rs. 90 and
A FOURTH RESIDENCE for Rs. 100.
THREE RESIDENCES in Church Gate Street for Rs. 150, 175 and 50.
FIVE in Meadow Street for Rs. 45, 55, 105, 75 and 85.
One in Rutherfield Street for Rs. 50. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE COLABA CASTLE, in Middle Colaba, from January next. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

AN Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW at Chowpatty, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December next, for the PURCHASE of any quantity, up to 5,000 Tons, of OLD USELESS RAILS.

The Rails to be sold are of various sections and will be taken from the lots now lying on the Company's premises, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required, also the rates per ton weighed over on the spot. Delivery can be made into Barges alongside the Bunder.

The whole of the Rail's, which may be purchased, must be paid for and removed within six months of date of acceptance of offer.

Terms—Cash before delivery.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th October 1878.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made up, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

Per 1 dozen case, cash .... Rs. 22-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
12 10 inch	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12 10 „	Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12 10 „	Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12 8 „	Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12 6 „	Cheese do.	3 0	3 8
1 18 „	Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1 20 „	Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1 18 „	do.	4 0	4 8
1 16 „	do.	3 0	3 8
1 14 „	do.	2 4	2 8
2 12 „	do.	3 0	3 8
2 10 „	do.	2 4	2 8
1 16 „	Fish Drainer	3 0	3 8
1 9 „	Pie Dish	1 0	1 4
1 11 „	do.	1 8	1 12
1	Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9 0	10 0
2	do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2	Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2	Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1	Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
	Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes At an additional cost of Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOOKS ! BOOKS ! ! BOOKS ! ! !

THE BEST WORKS IN ALL BRANCHES KEPT IN STOCK.

THE Newest Books imported by every Mail. Orders sent Home weekly for Books not in stock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

*** SUBSCRIPTION LIST UPON APPLICATION.

STATIONERY

FOR PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL, AND OFFICIAL USE.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING

INSTRUMENTS.

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING

INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS

of all descriptions received frequently to ensure freshness.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
SCRAP ALBUMS.
STEWARD'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
TABLE FRAMES, ETC., AND OLIVEWOOD.
TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL
GLOBES.

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES,
CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES.
PLAYING CARDS,
Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, CASH BOXES.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their

CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15 8	Travelling Hats	4 8
Overland Suits	27 0	Cardigan Jackets	9-8 to 12 8
Warm Suits	30 to 40 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8
Boys' Sailor Suits	9 8	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65 0	Blankets	each 10 8
Dressing Gowns from 9 to 20	3 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 10 5
Pyjamas	6 0	Kossis or Quilts	5 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22 0
White do.	5 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0	Solid Leather do	49 0
English Cambric do	4 0	Extra Large do	75 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Extra large do	24 0
Spun Silk do	10 c	Childstere Bags	35 0
Gents' Under Vests	8 to 6 0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8
Warm do	15 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Ladies Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete	25 to 30 0
Ladie White Cotton Hose doz	13 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0
Ladies' Merino Hose doz	9 0	Courier Bags	9-8 to 12 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6 to 12 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Heather Merino do.	6-8 to 12 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 0 to 15 0	Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling Caps	4 8	Travelling do., per bottle	2 0
Travelling Bed-ticking Caps	6-8 to 8 8	English Feather do	7 8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12 8	Ashantee Hammock from	10 8
		Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.	

	Rs. a.
English horse hair pillows	7 8
Folding Camp Bedstead	50 0
Cork Mattresses	23 8
Cotton do	9 0
Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars doz	9 12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz	1 8
Linen Cuffs per doz	13 8
Linen Collars do	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Warm Gloves	1 8
Chilstere's Gloves	1 to 1 8
Mitts	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 12
Sailors' Knot	2 12
Windsors for Bow or Ring	2-8 to 4 0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	3 8
Gents' Slippers	2 8
Ladies' Shoes	2 12
China Bath Slippers	1 8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14 0
Pocket Filters	3 8
Air Tight Uniform cases	23 8
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	2 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 0
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 8
Helmet Cases	7 12
Portable Ink Stand	1 8
Tooth Brush Guards	0 2
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do	0 10
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9-8 to 12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	1 4
Do. Strops	3-8 to 4 0
Nail Scissers	1-8 to 1 8
Briar Root Pipes	1 8
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	1 0
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Lloyd's Buxenia	1 4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Fragrant Fiorelline	1 8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0 12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12 8
Overland Chairs best Beach	6-8 to 13 8
Ladies' Sunshades	6 8
Ladies' White Cotton	6 8
Gents' Umbrellas	5 8
Double Iron Bedstead 7ft. 6in	95 0
Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in	75 0
Portable Washstands	32 8
Travelling Canteens	31 0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60 0
Chubb's Cash Boxes	20 to 30 6
Silber's Patent Lamps	7-8 to 35 0
Hat Guards	0 8

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17TH, 1878.

BUSINESS here continues as dull as ever.

The London telegrams of yesterday's date quote Consols at 94¼, which is an advance of ⅛ on the last quotation. French Rentes are unchanged at France 112½. Exchange on India has fallen to 1s. 7d. In Indian Rupee Paper Fours have given way 1½, being now quoted at Rs. 75 The New Fours-and-a-half per cent. Loan, which has not been quoted for some time, is now quoted at Rs. 80.

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts on London yesterday only £215,000 were allotted out of £820,000 offered,—viz., £420,000 standing over from last week in addition to the usual amount of £400,000. The allotments were made as follows:—£114,000 to Calcutta, £1,000 to Madras, and £100,000 to Bombay, all in Bills. Tenders on all three places at 1s. 7d. received in full. The average rate of allotment in Calcutta and Madras was 19·02, and on Bombay 19·00. The rate at which the allotment has been made has taken everyone here by surprise, as it was generally thought probable that such low tenders would be accepted, and either a further postponement of the sale, or a withdrawal of the Bills altogether for a time was generally expected. Bar Silver, in sympathy with Council Drafts, has declined to 50d. per oz., which shows a fall of 1½d. per oz. within the week.

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday there are no changes to notice in Coffee or Cocoanut Oil, both of which are steady, as also are those for Linseed and Rapeseed. Wheat is dull. In the weekly quotations for Metals we observe a further decline of £1 per ton in Copper Tile, the quotation now being £63. Brassiers are unchanged at £70, as also is Yellow Metal at 5¾d. to 6d. per lb., but Silesian Spelter is quoted at £17·5s., which is 10s. per ton below the last quotation.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. The sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 600 bales were Surats; the only alteration in quotations is in Good Fair Westerns, which are quoted at ⅛d. per lb. decline, viz., 5s. per lb.

In Manchester the Piece Goods Market yesterday was rather less depressed, but the demand did not show much improvement.

The New York telegrams of yesterday quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 10¼ and Futures for the same delivery at 9 15-16 cents, per lb., both quotations showing a further decline of ⅛ on the previous day's rates. The Receipts to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts	28,000	21,000	28,000
Five days' "	108,000	91,000	107,000
Total since 1st Sept..	630,000	352,000	589,000

A payment into the Bank of England is advised of £150,000.

The rate of Exchange between London and Paris continues to rule high, being still quoted at France 2,533. The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

STERLING Exchange opened very irregularly owing to the unexpected decline in the rates of allotment of Council Drafts in London yesterday, but as the day was on the best rate at which Bank Paper was procurable was at a decline of 5-16 from our yesterday's quotations, and House Bills have also been sold at ⅛d. per rupee lower. Very little business has, however, been done. Our quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 1-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7⅛d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 7⅛d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 7 13-16d.	"
France 3 "	2s. 1½d.	

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 to 100⅛ on demand and 99 9-16 for 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steadier owing to the Government notification that the residue of the Transfer Loan of 1879 will not be accepted at any rate below par; and quotations here are Rs. 94½ to Rs. 95 for Fours, and Rs. 99¾ for the New Four-and-a-half per cent Loan. These quotations, however, are quite nominal, and some dissatisfaction is expressed that previous notice was not given by Government that any such alteration from the original notification was to be made. The effect on the market is that it is unduly inflated for the time being, but a reaction after the 21st instant, when tenders for the balance of the Transfer Loan are to be made, is generally expected.

SHARES.—In Bank Shares Agras have declined Rs. 2 and Nationals Re. 1. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Companies Scrip the tendency has been generally downwards, the market all around [illegible] feeling.

New Crop of Comrawuttee there are sellers of Good Fair at Rs. 185, Fully Good Fair at Rs. 190, and Good at Rs. 195. A sale is reported of 200 bales of the last named for January delivery. Of Old Cotton the Mills are the only buyers, and they are operating very sparingly.

LINSEED and RAPESEED are unchanged. Supplies of both are only very moderate, and purchasers continue to operate on a very small scale.

In WHEAT there is still nothing doing for Export, and prices do not give way as rapidly as might be expected with the present favourable crop prospects. Good White is still quoted Rs. 38 to Rs. 39 per candy.

FREIGHTS are, if anything, rather weaker again. The one steamer on the Liverpool berth is booking what is offering at 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton, but even these rates fail to increase shipments. By sail there is no enquiry.

PIECE GOODS are very dull, and we see no immediate prospect of sufficient improvement to compensate importers for the recent heavy fall in the rates of Exchange.

COALS continue very dull, neither buyers nor sellers showing any disposition to operate.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	125
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	660
Bank of Madras	10,000	250	all	10 do	675
National Bank of India.	37,52	625	£12-1	6 do	108 xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	180	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	3,000	1,100	125 do	990
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	560
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	22 p.a.	580
Bailey	1,375	1,000	all	25 do	650
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.a.	455 xd.
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	110
Colaba Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	80 do	550
Dholiera P. and G. Co.	600	500	all	15 do	175 xd.
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,350	50 do	1,100
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.a.	380
Motuasil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	280 xd.
Prince of W. Press Co.	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Ramoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	320
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	410
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld...	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.ct	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	665

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	4·5	all	25 p.s.	280
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning, Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co.....	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,750
Bombay Cotton Manf. Company	80,000	100	100	..	90
Bombay United.....	800	2,000	all	40 p.s.	1,250
Bombay Hemp and Cloth Mill Company.....	3,000	500	all	15 p.s.	180
Broach Mills	1,650	100	all	10 p.s.	40
Colaba S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	25 p.s.	960
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s.	960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p.s.	645 xd.
Dharamsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s.	765
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	380	..	340
Floating S. and W. Co..	3,000	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,000
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s.	1,100
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	970
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	all	..	920
Jeewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s.	870
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s.	935
K. Mancunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s.	780
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.s.	1,235
Manchester, Bombay S. and W. Co.....	80,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvis S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	28p.s.	350
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s.	1,275
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,200
Nanagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	250
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	870
ried S. and W. Co.....	400	1,000	all	..	475
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	450
Nursey S. and W. Co..	2,500	400	all	10 p.s.	305
Oriental	1,000	625	all	20 p.s.	725
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,020
Ramoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	690
Soonderdas Spinning..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	730
Do do. 5 Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	210
Shalagore S. and W. Co.	800	1,000	all	20 p. s.	940
Ishoka Mills	850	1,000	all	25 p. s.	700

Per Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	15 p.*	860 xd.
Prove Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	118
Managon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	30 p. s.	800
PortGanning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.s.	215 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

1, F. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£50	218- 2-0	p. ct	300
Do. New £50 Shares....	..	£50	130-14-0	do	96
Ditto	..	£20	65- 7-6	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-12-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	199-7-10	do	250

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP KING CERIC, 1,490 tons, Captain C. H. Bass, will sail to-day for New Orleans, in ballast.

THE BRIG VESTAL, 88 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique 7 h Sept. with a general cargo, and 2 deck passengers.

THE S. S. OONUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 121 deck passengers including children.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 320 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain G. C. C. Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Acting Sub Conductor and Mrs Hoopy and child, Mr Framjee Cawasjee Mehta, Mr F. X. Mathias, Mr and Mrs A. Ball and two children, and Mr and Mrs Menezes and two children. For Gulf Ports and Kurrachee.—29 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
	Vingorla (s).....	Dougherty ...	Kurrachee, Oct 14.
	Vestal (s)	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept 7.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
17	India(s).....	Stevenson.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee
	Oonun (s).....	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.

The ship King Ceuric, Bass, to New Orleans obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Barque Nenuphar, to Bussorah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s—50 casks pale ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 50 cases copper sheets braziers, B and A Hormusjee; 2 bales printing paper, The Bombay Gazette; 22 bales printing paper, Bhicoo Sashia and Co.
Lombardy s—2o drums linseed oil, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Pleurdo s—50 casks cement and 15 casks lamp black, Tyabjee Chandabhoy and Co; 60 boxes gunpowder, Soumar Veera.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce s—200 tube steel, G Wyllie and Co; 156 barrels cement and 59 bales printing paper, M Movdelio and Co; 10 cases writing paper, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia s—25 cases sulphric acrd, Curram Frenchund.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—25 cases brandy, Forbes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—900 bags rice, Hormusjee Burjorjee; 150¼ cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Furshotum and Co; 310 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 10 bales rags and 33 bales wool, Pragjee Toonidas; 35 bales wool, Curseondas Madhowjee; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Madhowjee; 75 bales cotton waste, Tackersee Jewraj; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmidas and Co; 25 bales wool, A C Dady and Co; 6 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 50 bales cotton, Jugjeevan Dewchund; 2,250 cwts. linseed, Shamjee Veerjee; 50 bales rags, Dewjee Virsur.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—199 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1½ cwts cardamoms, Hurry Bhanjee; 3 cases shawls, Juvarimull Dhanookur; 9 bales cotton, Tarachund Vullub; 7 bales hides and 6 bales skins, Lalduck Rahim; 7 bales skins, Laidin Feerodin; 26 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co; 2½ cwt chandalee and 50 cases of opium, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 5½ cwts E teeth, Mookchund Jewraj; 40 cases fishmaw, Joosub Abdoola; 19 ca es fishmaws and 7 cwts cassia root, Hadjee Ibrahjee; 11 bales Guzmaws and 6 bales woollen and cotton carpets, Cassum Mahomed; 10½ cwts E teeth, Nanjeebhoy Goolamhoosein; 52¼ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 105 cwts B horns, Soomar Hassum Noormahamed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Polluce s—512 bales cotton, B I S N Co; 402 lbs rough stone, At Mondeifo and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Polluce s—153 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2156 Deccan (s), Andrews—Mails, 21st October.

FOR NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

1322 Columbia (s), Young—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

1590 Hydaspes (s), Rennidson—Mails, 29th October.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

1499 King Cenric, Bass—The Captain.

FOR HONGKONG.

1671 Teheran, (s), Johnson—Mails, 17th Nov.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1839 Bengal (s), Rowley—The Captain.
1495 Brambleiye, Gibbs—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1363 Citadel, McGee—The Captain.
1246 Granuo, Windermere—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1400 Rockhurst, McIntyre—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1520 Sandhurst, Pearse—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR SAND HEADS.

1245 Cashmere, Lyon—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1214 Goshawk, Aberdeen—W and A Graham and Co.
1206 Lady Lisgar, Jones—The Captain.
706 Lochnagar (s), Morrison—cash on Cabin.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa bin Calfia.
1345 Trisacria (s), Hutchison—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR JEDDAH AND LIVERPOOL.

1358 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR BUSSORAH.

400 Calder (s) Ormandy—Persian S. Co.
313 Nennphur, Morgan—The Captain.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

255 Africa, Hagelstein—Tharia Topun.
662 Essex, Green—The Co, tain.

FOR TRIESTE.

1545 Polluce (s), Ragusin—A. H. Lloyd & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1518 Austriana, Gillis—The Captain.
1743 Atlanta s), Tulson—W Nicol and Co.
1126 Alahawk, Humphries—W. Nicol & Co.
1418 Aros Bay, Willis—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1204 Avondale (s), Elcote—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1793 British Ambassador, Davis—Killik, Nixon & Co.
149 Desdemona, Towill—The Captain.
1178 Edwin Reed, Higgins—The Captain.
1533 Esher Roy, Roy—Killick, Nixon & Co.
537 Ernestine, Hiniart—Hajee Zukuria Hajee Ahmed.
1613 Fenham, Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1594 Fleur de Lis, Gordon—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1602 For-at King, Holmes—The Captain.
1284 Goldcup (s), Fraser—P. & O. Co.
1258 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1139 Glenroy, Krakstedt—Hajee Maand Sudick.
711 Hilda, Andersen—Hajee Mahomed Lutiff.
1549 Hoopoder, Kelley—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1 45 Hunbert (s), Arnott—McCulloch, Beyts and Co.
1089 Indian Chief, Fraser—The Captain.
1468 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1199 Kukerran, Love—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1269 Lily, Rice—The Captain.
1372 Meirion, Williams—Owen and Okell.
1830 Nankin (s), Brace—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1259 Normandy, Tukey—The Captain.
1195 Plainmeller (s), Stephenson—Sir C Forbes and Co.
1549 Prince Lucie., Cochrane—The Captain.
1797 Shakespeare, McGregor—The Captain.
1595 Sam Skaifield, For.aith—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Salisbury (s), Woods—The Captain.
745 Wanlock, Tully—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

507 Amberwitch (s), Bishop.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4. James—(Harbour Defences.)
700 Arab (s), 4, Dicken.
1107 Medina (s), 4. James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s) Cape.
308 May Fiere (s) Guthrie.
1169 Spartan (s), 12, Tracy.
7002 Tenasserim (s), Street.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 16.

Worgan, Major Genl, R A, on leave, from ——.
Campbell, Surg Major, on leave, from Sirdarpore.

OCTOBER 17.

Brown, Surg Major, on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 16.

Down, Lieut, 13th Bombay N I, from leave, to Malligaum.

OCTOBER 17.

Reid, Col. R A, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Brown, Surg Major, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1878.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extention of leave for the period specified:—Captain C A Owen, Cavalry, two months, urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in November next, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major W S Seton, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain S W McIver, 6th Regiment Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The following extract from District orders Brigadier-General C T Aitchinson, C B, Commanding the Bombay District, dated 4th October, is confirmed, with effect from that date:—"Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, the services of Lieutenant Moores, Staff Officer, Colaba Depot, are placed at the disposal of the Commissary General. Lieutenant Moores to report himself to that Officer as soon as possible."

The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's British Forces having been authorized to be discharged at his own request from with pension after twenty-one years' service, and to reside and receive his stipend in King George's Sound, Australia, is permitted to draw his pay and allowance in this Presidency pending embarkation for that Colony:—Private John Kerney, 83rd Regiment.

Sergeant J G Rogers, Army Medical Department, is brought on the strength of the British Troops in this Command from the 3rd October 1878, the date of his arrival in Bombay, for duty in accordance with Surgeon W S Peat.

Captain H E P Thomas, 2-15th Foot, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, vice Lieut Colonel Gillespie, appointed Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry.

Captain H Mellis is attached temporarily to the Quarter Master General's Department as a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

The following order is confirmed:—Belgaum District Order, dated 27th September,—directing Major B S DuJardin, 7th Foot, to perform the duties of Dep Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, 3rd Circle, in addition to his own, as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Gillespie.

The following order is confirmed:—Nasserabad Brigade Order, dated 1st October,—directing Major A P Currie, 3rd Light Cavalry, to perform the duties of Brigade Major, in addition to his own, as a temporary measure, vice Major Stock, proceeding on furlough.

Major W S Seton, 4th N I, performed the duties of Fort Adjutant, Asirgarh, in addition to his own, from the 5th February to the 9th October 1878.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J D Herrison, M A, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Mhow.

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend J Martin to be a member of the Sewree Burial Board, in lieu of the Very Rev. N Pagani.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1878.

Atmaram Pandurang, Esq, GG MC., is appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay for the remainder of the present year, i.e. until 20th of December next, in succession to Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., who has resigned the appointment.

Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act V of 1871 (The Prisoners Act, 1871,) Atmaram Pandurang, Esq., G.G.M.C., is appointed to be Superintendent of the Common Jail of Bombay for the Civil Side only.

Mr J Nugent resumed charge of the Office of Under Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, and of Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, on the 10th instant, before office hours.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs G V Karkaray and J T Hathenthwaite respectively delivered over and received charge of the Professorship of Math-matics in the Elphinstone College on the 3rd instant.

Messrs Atmaram V Pitkar and G V Karkaray respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications on the 9th instant, before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A P Young, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, is promoted from the Second to the First Grade of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from 29th December 1877.

Mr C B Pritchard, Acting Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 14th instant.

Mr Forbes, Assistant Superintendent, Guzerat Revenue Survey, is promoted from the Third to the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 26th May 1878, inclusive.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W G Pedder to act as Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce, during the absence of Mr C B Pritchard on privilege leave.

Mr Pedder will continue to perform his special duties in connection with the License TAX.

Mr F W Marriott, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months, on sick certificate.

Mr G Norman is permitted to retire from Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1878. Mr Norman is also allowed subsidiary leave for twenty days from the 11th December 1878.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W W Robinson, R E, has passed an examination in the Marathi Language according to the Rules laid down in the Public Works Code.

Lieut C F Fuller, R E, and Mr J C Pottinger, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Guzerat, on the forenoon of 30th September.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 21 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	...
Kurrachee	" 21 ...	8-0 A.M. ...	9-0 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 24 ...	1-0 P.M. ...	2-0 P.M.
China	" 29 ...	5-0 P.M. ...	5-30 P.M.
Australia	Nov. 8 ...	3-45 P.M. ...	4-15 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 21 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	...
Zanzibar, &c., ...	" 21 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m. on Monday, the 3th inst.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 3 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ oz. ..... annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces ..... annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 24 annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is cheaper transit by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been paid or where the amount of postage paid may leave a doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland ..... As. 5

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Tuesday ..... Oct. 29.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....19th Oct., 0h. 0·9 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 18	.....	5 57	5 34	3 37 m	9 21 m
		"	"	4 2 a	9 21 a
Sat. 19	.....	5 57	5 33	4 23 m	10 26 m
		"	"	3 56 a	10 29 a
Sun. 20	18thSunday afterTrinity	5 57	5 33	5 35 m	11 53 m
		"	"	5 39 a	11 59 a
Mon. 21	.....	5 58	5 32	6 49 m	1 15 a
		"	"	7 22 a	..
Tues. 22	English Mail expected	5 58	5 31	8 1 m	1 31 m
		"	"	8 38 a	2 27 a
Wed. 23	.....	5 58	5 31	8 53 m	2 40 m
		"	"	9 30 a	3 13 a
Th. 24	.....	5 59	5 30	9 33 m	3 31 m
		"	"	10 17 a	3 53 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BOWACK—October 16th, at Mazagon, the wife of James Bowack, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—October 13th, at Madras, the wife of J. W. Arbuthnot, Esq., of a daughter.
COURNEUVE—October 12th, at Bansrah, Ranegunge, the wife of F. E. T. de la Courneuve, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BYRNE—PHILSTONE—October 1st, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Hugh B. Byrne to Louisa M Philstone.—No Cards.
MADGE—BULL—September 19th, at Allahabad, Henry Chisholm Madge, P., Secretary, to Louisa Charlotte Bull, widow of the late A. H. Bull, of Sahibguge.

DEATH.

DEAN—October 13th, at Barrackpore, Grace Harriet, the beloved wife of Mr. E. J. Dean, of Calcutta, aged 29 years and 6 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1878.

IN his article on "The Fiasco of Cyprus," in the new number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Archibald Forbes, echoing with ready shrewdness the popular cry of the hour, exhorts the English Government to "shake its neck "free from the yoke of the unhappy Anglo-"Turkish Convention," evacuate Cyprus, and "counteract Russian machinations in another "and more effectual quarter." In explanation of his meaning, he goes on to say:—"Our "safety in India, equally from danger, real or "fancied, in our front, and from possible chaos in "our rear, lies in the military occupation of "Afghanistan. It is from Kabul and Herat "that the words 'thus far and no further!' will "resound with effect alike to St. Petersburg "and through the bazaars of Hindustan, not "from a miserable island in a dead angle of "the Mediterranean." That Cyprus is a valueless acquisition for England is now an opinion so generally accepted as not to be worth further discussion; but we are unable to concur with Mr. Forbes in thinking that England can break the power of Russia more effectually by going to meet her in Central Asia than she might have done by occupying Armenia and confronting her great rival in Western Asia and in the waters of the Black Sea. Although the invasion of Afghanistan is now a necessity, we regard it as a most calamitous necessity for England, because it has been forced upon her at a season chosen not by herself but by her enemies, and because in present circumstances it can hardly be accomplished without converting the whole Afghan nation into bitter and implacable foes to the British Government. Russia, plainly, does not consider that her position in Central Asia is the weak point in her own armour, for it is she who has transferred the scene of the struggle between herself and England from the plains of Roumelia and the Armenian highlands to the rugged tract of mountainous country which adjoins the North-West Frontier of India. She declares, with some show of reason, that she only took this step in order to let the world see how little real foundation there was for Lord Beaconsfield's boast that England could afford to leave India almost unguarded and to employ a large proportion of the native army of this country in expelling the Russians from Turkey. The Russian reply to the display of a few thousand Indian troops at Malta and Cyprus was an exceedingly effective one. The Czar did not even think it necessary to put an army in the field and threaten to let it cross the Oxus. He simply sent a Mission to the Court of Shere Ali, and immediately the superb self-confidence of the Home and Indian Governments of the British Empire gave way to a feeling of intense anxiety. The friendship of the Amir of Kabul, rejected and despised only a year ago, was suddenly discovered to be the chief bulwark of the Empire; and an imposing English Mission was equipped and ordered to proceed to Kabul and bring round the Amir to a correct appreciation of the advantages of an English alliance. Shere Ali, however, would have more of Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission; and now a force of from 20,000 to 30,000 men has been despatched to the Frontier to compel the Amir to listen to reason. If the Afghan war lasts a year, at least 50,000 men will be employed in checking Russia's latest move. It thus appears that our enemy has succeeded in proving, at no cost to himself, how vulnerable India is with its present Frontier.

Well, it will be said, at least Russia has done us a good turn by opening our eyes to the importance of Afghanistan, and convincing us that that country must be made an outwork of the Indian Empire. Yes, but at what a price! The quarrel has been purposely thrust upon us at the very worst time of the year, when it would be a most hazardous enterprise to send a large army into a barren and hostile country, in which communications over roads that are almost impassable during the four winter months from December to April could be maintained only with the utmost difficulty against the attacks of hostile tribes. Again, we must remember that, while the Hindu Kush is the natural frontier of British India, it is one thing to obtain that frontier with the good-will and co-operation of the Afghans, and quite another to acquire and hold it in spite of their desperate efforts to keep us out of their country. Had Afghanistan been brought some years ago within the political fold of the British Empire, and Shere Ali been persuaded to accept the friendly aid of British troops in keeping out the Russians, the proposed new Frontier would have been all that could be desired. But what we now have to do is to thoroughly subdue a hardy population, estimated by the best authorities as consisting of 5,000,000 souls, who inhabit an immense extent of mountainous country,—the greatest length of Afghanistan being 750 miles and the greatest breadth 550,—and most of whom are animated by a fierce love of independence. There can be no doubt that Shere Ali has many domestic enemies, even among the members of his own family; but, if he appeal to the national feeling, the Afghans will probably be unanimous in supporting him against the foreigner. Then, there are good reasons for believing that his troops are much better armed than English officers have been in the habit of imagining. On the whole, the difficulties of the task now perforce undertaken by the Indian Government would not perhaps be exaggerated, if it were compared with the conquest and pacification of the Caucasus by Russia, a work which occupied a great part of the military strength of that Empire for thirty years, and cost untold money, but which has undoubtedly, as we saw in the war of last year, given her in the end an invaluable military position. The resistance of the Afghans may not be so prolonged as that of the Circassians and kindred tribes, though their country offers very similar facilities for defence; but it is obvious that, after Kabul has been taken, the British troops can never be withdrawn from Afghan

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

MOOLTAN, Oct 17.

The troops of the Reserve Column are now arriving, and the advance force is all marching on Quetta. Large depots are forming at Mittankote and Rajanpore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.

Count Beust, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, has been appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Paris, which appointment the German Press view in an unfriendly spirit. Count Karoliji will succeed Count Beust in London.

THE SOCIALIST BILL.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.

The German Parliament has read for the second time the Socialist Bill, which is limited to two and a half years.

EGYPTIAN REFORMS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

England and France have arranged that M. de Blignieres is to be appointed Minister of Public Works and Agriculture in Egypt, at the same time having control over the Egyptian Railways and harbours, with the exception of Alexandria harbour. The *Times* condemns the arrangement, as tending to induce international rivalry and cripple the action of Mr. Rivers Wilson.

Consols yesterday closed at 94¼, being a rise of one-eighth.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

FORT SAID, Oct. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., departed from here to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull and irregular.

Fair Dhollera	4 13-16
The Manchester Market has been less depressed but not much doing.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	75
4½ per cent. do	80 nominal
5 per cent. do	81
3 per cent. Consols for account	94½
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	112½
Bar Silver	50

About £150,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure—Lumley Castle.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 17.

CANNANORE, 4-50 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.; thermometer max. 86, min. 73; W. B. 79; barometer 29·72. Fall of rain 4 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. S. W. 3; thermometer 84·6; barometer 29·858.

MANGALORE, 16, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. E. N. W.

TUTICORIN, 4-30 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. N.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·82.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5-5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind S. W. light; thermometer 87.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Oct. 17, 7 A.M

Mail steamer Peshawar, from Suez, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 7 1-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight ..	Rs. 7 2d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	Rs. 7 2d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	Rs. 7 13-14d.	"
France, 3 " "	2-11.	"

THE NEW TRANSFER LOAN.

We are authorized to say, that so far as is now known, notes and stock of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 for Rs. 7,86,73,400 in all, have been exchanged for notes and stock of the Transfer Loan of 1879. This leaves only Rs. 1,97,78,300 of the 5½ per cent. Loan outstanding. But in terms of the eleventh clause of the Notification, No. 2,005, dated the 12th August 1878, tenders will be received by the Comptroller General till noon of Monday next, the 21st instant, for Rs. 2,13,26,600. We have already announced that no tender at any rate below par will be accepted, and it may be taken for granted that no tender at par will be sent in.

We regret that, owing to a misapprehension of a telegram received on Wednesday, it was erroneously stated in yesterday morning's *Bombay Gazette* that the Government of India had *not* resolved not to accept tenders for the residue of the Transfer Loan at any rate below par. The words of the telegram sent to us were "Government has not resolution not to accept tenders," &c. The message should, we find, have been worded "Government has resolved not to accept tenders."

THE P. and O. Company's new steamer, the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, which is bringing the next English Mail, has made a very quick passage as far as Aden, which port she left for Bombay at midnight on Tuesday; and we shall be very much surprised if Captain Methven does not manage to get his ship anchored in Bombay harbour by midnight next Monday, so that it may be said of the *Kaiser* that she has made the fastest passage on record.

GENERAL DONALD STEWART, appointed to the command of the reserve at Mooltan, and Mr. Archibald Forbes, special correspondent of the *Daily News*, who arrived in Bombay by the *Teheran* on Wednesday, proceeded up-country by the same day's Mail train.

SIR W. MORGAN, Chief Justice of Madras, has gone on short leave, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Innes officiates as Chief Justice during his absence.

THE *Cochin Argus* hears from Natal that the ship Southport, which sailed from Cochin on the 27th May last for New York, has been lost, and nothing is known regarding the fate of the crew.

THERE was again a large increase in the number of deaths in the North-Western Provinces in August, when the total rose to 113,741 as compared with 91,619 in the previous month and 66,090 in the corresponding month of last year. The increase was from cholera, fevers and bowel complaints.

THE condition statement for the province of Mysore, for the fortnight ending the 5th instant, says that "the break in the rains noticed in last report was succeeded by timely showers, which were particularly welcome in the Kolar, Mysore, and Hassan districts. Prospects are universally good, and a heavy *ragi* crop is now almost certain. Prices have fallen farther in every district."

THE *Indian Mirror*:—However curious it may read, we have the authority of Captain John Wood to say that some time ago the commandant of Ali Musjid was an Englishman in the pay of the Amir of Cabul. Wood describes him to be "an ill-conditioned, dissipated-looking Englishman; slip-shod, turbaned and robed in a sort of Afghan *dishabile*, having more the look of a dissipated priest than a military man. His abode was a cave in the mountain from which he and his hungry followers levied black mail on the passing Kafilas." His name was Rattary. He styled himself Lieutenant-Colonel.

COMMENDING on the retirement of Col. Villiers from the Military Secretaryship to the Viceroy, the *Statesman* says:—There is no reason why we should longer make a secret of what has been the talk of the town for some days past. It seems then that Colonel Villiers is likely to figure as co-respondent in a divorce suit instituted, or about to be instituted by Dr. W. Finden, in medical charge at Simla, against his wife. Further particulars have reached us, but we abstain from publishing them, for the reasons that they are not edifying, and that there is hope that in the event of the case being heard with closed doors, they may be suppressed altogether.

THE *Delhi Gazette* states that a Rajpoot of a small village near Nusseerabad killed its chief with his sword in the streets of Ajmere. The natives who sympathize with the Rajpoot say that Colonel Dixon gave the Rajpoot a revenue of 500 rupees a year from the village, which latterly the village chief, a Mahomedan, has refused to pay. In protracted litigation, the Rajpoot was worsted and, for contempt of Courts, sentenced to three months' imprisonment. On leaving, the Court he saluted the Mahomedan with mock courtesy saying, "Hereafter I shall bow before you more vehemently." And so the day after he came from prison he went up to the Mahomedan at the time of evening prayer and killed him at once. No one dared to seize him and he is still at large.

THE United Service Institution of India advertised last July an exhibition of military drawings to be held at Simla open to all non-commissioned officers and men of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry; the first prize was Rs. 70, second prize Rs. 30. For this there were, we learn, 23 competitors—9 Europeans and 14 natives. On the 10th the Council awarded the prizes, the 1st being taken by a private in the 10th Hussars and the second being given to a non-commissioned officer of the Poona Horse. Sir Charles Staveley, in his farewell order, stated a "commendable commencement" had been made in field sketching by the Bombay Cavalry. He would be as surprised as pleased to learn that a Cavalry regiment in his late command had out of 23 competitors won the 2nd prize.

THE *Madras Mail*:—Probably we shall hear of a still further compensation being given to Messrs. Dewey and Bedford, in the form of a payment of their salary from the date of their dismissal, and of their being granted some portion of the heavy costs of their defence. This would be the logical result of the opinion which the Directors have expressed. Meanwhile, however, the demands of justice have been amply satisfied by the *amende honorable* which those gentlemen have made for the series of blunders of which Messrs. Dewey and Bedford have been the victims. It is something to know that the petty tyranny which dictated Sir Richard Temple's Minute has been baulked of its prey, and that a board of English gentlemen refuse to endorse his defamatory utterances regarding the character of their servants. The next step the Directors of the G. I. P. Railway should take is to call on the Governor of Bombay to substantiate or withdraw his offensive Minute.

THE same paper says:—The transport arrangements for relieving the troops this season have to be considerably modified; and it seems doubtful if many regiments will be moved from their present stations at all. Much will depend on the strength of the army collected in the north for operations in Afghanistan. Though the Battery of Artillery at Cannanore is under orders for the North, no transport is yet available for conveying them from Cannnore to Bombay or Kurrachee. Possibly the first troop-ship will be employed for this service.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* complains of the state of the moral atmosphere about the Viceregal Court. He writes:—The season is closing, and the air is crammed full of nasty rumours of immorality in high places. Scandal with her hundred tongues is at work, and there is a grin on every one's face as the disclosures are made from one to the other of how those who consider themselves "officers and gentlemen" have been conducting themselves during the season now about to close. There is an application for divorce to be heard in the High Court to-morrow (Oct. 18), and the application will be granted, as the guilt of the parties was too palpable, and there will be no defence entered. There is another case where the insolent conduct of an "officer and a gentleman" brought down the dire vengeance of the husband upon the delinquent. Other cases are talked about and canvassed at every table with greater or less exaggeration, but all ending in the observation, that such things were unknown in the times of former Governors-General.

THE *Englishman* understands that the Government of India has directed Sir George Couper to institute a searching inquiry into the causes of the mortality which occurred in the North-Western Provinces during the early months of the year. The Government of India, it will be remembered, readily accepted Sir George Couper's apology for his famine administration against the attacks of the *Statesman*. But then everything turns on the accuracy of the facts alleged by Sir George Couper in his defence. Were work opened wherever the necessity for them existed, or were they closed for weeks together at places where the mortality attested the most acute and widespread distress? Did the labourers invariably receive 1½ annas per diem, or were they, in many instances, driven from the works by rates exacted by public works officials which were nothing else than a slow form of starvation? Were the poor-houses always open for the reception of the exhausted, the emaciated, the dying? or were there districts in which, throughout the distress, no poor-houses were opened at all, and others in which they were closed at the very crisis of its famine? Were the Lieutenant-Governor's injunctions to his chief official, to "discourage relief works in every way," carried out in every instance with a due regard to human life? If Sir George Couper's administration can answer these inquiries satisfactorily, it may still take refuge under the Government of India's protection; but if, either from defective administration, inadequate superintendence and control, or the delinquencies of particular officials, the programme of the Lieutenant-Governor was departed from in the relief of distress, it is clear that the merits of the case have still to be decided, and that the verdict of the Government of India has yet to be pronounced.

THE *Englishman* remarks that it has been, for some days, evident that the plan of the contemplated operations against Afghanistan has undergone a radical change. The idea of occupying the Kurram Valley has been abandoned, and the forces intended for that purpose are being diverted mainly to Peshawur. So far as the abandonment of the Kurram Valley scheme is concerned, we are inclined to reckon the change pure gain. The occupation of the valley itself would have been easy enough; but the advance thence to Kabul would have been a far more difficult task than even that by the Khyber is likely to be. The Paiwar Pass, the Hazar Darakht defile, twelve miles in length, and the Shutar-Gardan Pass would all be fortified and barricaded by the enemy, and fiercely defended. We are far from being equally confident, however, that the new plan of operations, in its entirety, is a prudent one. There is every indication that the present intention is to force the Khyber Pass and advance upon Kabul as rapidly as possible. Great pressure from home has been put upon the Government of India to induce it to adopt this policy, and the strength of the force now being assembled at Peshawur can only be explained on the supposition that it has yielded to that pressure. No doubt, it is of great political importance to bring the campaign to as early a conclusion as possible, or at all events to deal the enemy quickly some such crushing blow as the capture of his capital would be. But looking to the certainty of the passage of the Khyber being a most costly undertaking; looking, too, to the lateness of the season, and the impossibility of a large force wintering at Kabul, even should it be able to reach and capture that place before the snows set in; considering, too, that a comparatively small force would have sufficed not only to mask Ali Musjid, but to compel the Amir to keep a large portion of his forces in the pass, without any possibility of their acting against us, we doubt whether it would not have been the wiser plan to have reserved all our strength for the campaign in Kandahar, and for an ultimate advance against Kabul from that direction on the re-opening of the passes.

A NUMBER of the *Turkestan Gazette* lately received in India gives the following information on Central Asian affairs:—"The troops concentrated at Djama on the Bokhara frontier are gradually returning in eight echelons. The last echelon will arrive at Tashkend on the 18th August (*i. e.*, 30th August new style). The line of telegraph, constructed from Samarcand to Djama will be carried to Katta Kurgen, and will form a continuation of the line through Tashkend, Khojent, Ura Tube, Jizak, and Samarcand. We may remark that when the Ameer of Bokhara became acquainted with the intention of the Governor-General of carrying a line of telegraph up to the Amu Darya in case of our troops moving thither, he offered to erect at his own cost the necessary posts. Besides this, the Ameer offered to guarantee our troops forage and provisions as long as they should be in the khanate, and at once ordered large stores of clover, barley, rice and sheep to be prepared at Shahr, Kitab and Chirakchi. This would have cost the Ameer little trouble, considering the rich harvest of the present year; but in any case it would have been a great help to the Russian army. Some days before General Kauffman reached Samarcand the Ameer despatched an Embassy headed by his own son, to meet and congratulate him; on this Kauffman sent him a friendly letter. Amongst the results of the present position of affairs in Turkestan must be numbered also the commencement of our immediate relations with Afghanistan. We venture to hope that the embassy of Major General Stolaitoff will, in this connection, not be fruitless. As far as information has been received from Haibek (138 versts from Mazar-i-Sherif,) in Northern Afghanistan General Stolaitoff was received with great honour and joy by the Afghan powers, and expected to be at Cabul by the 22nd July (*i.e.* 3rd August). To investigate the natural history of the mountainous Hissar country, a scientific exploration will set out from Samarcand in the course of a few days; and another will be sent in the course of this year to explore the mountain roads between Zama, Sherabad and Kelifa."

THE *Invalide Russe* announces that the Russian Ministry of War is at present engaged upon the elaboration of plans of important military reforms which it is proposed to carry into effect immediately after the return of the troops from Turkey. These plans contemplate a re-organization of the whole Russian army. The battalions of the infantry regiments, which have hitherto been made up of from 800 to 1,000 men, will henceforward be raised to a strength of 1,500. Every cavalry regiment is to be increased by two squadrons. The effect of these changes will be to add to the active army fully 350,000 combatants. The organization of the reserves will also undergo considerable modification. The reserve *cadres*, which are distributed into 24 divisions, will be kept under arms in time of peace. This will secure an additional force of about 250,000 men, ready at any moment to take the field. It is further proposed to increase the yearly contingent of recruits by 70,000. The Artillery is to be re-armed with guns of superior manufacture and greater range than the present weapons. The peace establishment of the Reserve Artillery will consist of 24 brigades. Finally, the period of military service will be reduced to three years. "All this," writes the *Invalide*, "will lead to brilliant results, for in the course of a few years we shall be able to produce an army of 2,000,000 combatants."

THE French Press, though acknowledging the gravity of the Afghanistan difficulty, does not as yet devote much attention to it. The *Temps* sees the courses open—an ulterior understanding with the Ameer, the occupation and annexation of the passes still open, and an offensive war. As to the last contingency, the struggle would be so costly, and England would be so embarrassed to know what to do with Afghanistan, that it would not be undertaken except in case of absolute necessity. The *Debats* trusts the quarrel will be confined to the Ameer and England, in which case the result will be the partial or total annexation of Afghanistan, for the blunders committed in former expeditions would be avoided. England will probably be satisfied with a secure chastisement of the Ameer and the occupation of the chief passes, in which case she would have no further cause of anxiety. The *Republique Francaise* discusses the strategy of an Anglo-Russian conflict in the East, which it regards as ultimately inevitable, though the present difficulty may not lead to it. The *Universe* thinks England will lose her *prestige* in India and run the risk of a general rising if she does not resent the affront; but it argues that to force the passes would be a very hazardous operation, and would have the appearance of a campaign against Russia. The *France* does not apprehend an Anglo-Russian war, but regards a localized war as inevitable. The *Liberté* holds England's right to punish the Ameer unquestionable, and does not believe Russia will intervene. M. Vambéry, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, declares that the conflict between England and Russia, which he has for 14 years been laughed at for predicting, is now imminent. It could have been avoided had English statesmen not been so obstinate and deaf to disinterested councils. Sir N. Chamberlain was sent too late. M. Vambéry also suspects Russia of designs on Kashgar, which in her hands would be a commercial and political blow for England. He thinks it ridiculous to suppose that the ordering of a small force from Kuldja to the frontier station Scharkode can be designed merely to guard against the Chinese inroad.

THE *Times*, Sept. 27:—Our notice to Russia that she must not meddle with Afghanistan was given long ago. We are compelled now to make sure that it will be attended to. The insult Shere Ali has offered us is good proof that it is high time for us to be stirring. The need has come upon us whether we wished for it or not, and it has so come as to lead us naturally to the course most certain to secure the objects we have been aiming at, and which, perhaps, it would not in any case have been within our power to attain peaceably. Russia has been intending, of course, to play her own game. She has, we think, played our game without intending it. It is Shere Ali, and not England, that has most reason to cry out. He has been treated as a cat's-paw to serve Russian purposes, and as he has consented to be so used he must not wonder if he finds his fingers somewhat severely burnt. Our quarrel, thus far, is with him, and with him only. We do not suppose Russia will intervene to save him from the punishment she has brought upon him. We shall be amply satisfied with excluding Russia from Afghanistan, and shall not care to follow up the question further, or hold her to account for conduct which is certainly not friendly, but which is not openly hostile. That she will succeed in diverting our attention from the Eastern Question and the Treaty of Berlin is not likely. She must make some more formidable diversion if she is to do this; nor are we the only European Power that she will find interested in keeping her to her pledged word. That she has formed the set purpose of creating this diversion we are not, however, willing to believe. The Treaty of Berlin is in process of being carried out with no more delay than must have been foreseen from the first, and with no more than the inevitable friction that must always attend the adjustment of irreconcilable aims. The endeavour of Russia to push forward into Afghanistan has been a breach of good faith, but it will be punished sufficiently by its failure. There will still be room left in the East for the legitimate expansion of Russia. Her civilizing mission, if we may so term it, has as yet been imperfectly fulfilled. We seek to oppose it so far only as to make sure that it shall not interfere with our own work in India. In its own sphere we wish it all success, but that sphere, we cannot suffer Russia to forget, does not include Afghanistan.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"A letter printed in another column draws attention to the exaggerated estimate usually formed of the extent of our losses in the retreat from Cabul in 1842. It may be useful to mention that the number of European troops killed on that occasion was under 700, exclusive of officers—namely, 600 of the 44th Foot, and one troop of horse artillery, some ninety strong. In addition to the European troops the force comprised nearly 4,000 native troops, but a large proportion of these consisted of Afghan levies, who escaped destruction by deserting to the enemy. Only three regular battalions of the Indian army were present, besides a portion of one regiment of cavalry. The massacre of an 'army,' therefore, shrinks to the loss of probably less than 3,000 combatants, of whom not one-fourth were Europeans. The army or the Government which could really be placed in serious jeopardy by a loss of this kind must indeed be in a parlous state beforehand. It has been customary to treat the occupation of Afghanistan from the beginning in a spirit of romance; and the effect which our disaster there is said to have produced on the people of India is probably due in great measure to the exaggeration habitually employed by English speakers and writers on the subject. The really desperate and disagreeable point in the Cabul war, on the other hand, is usually passed over in silence. When we occupied Afghanistan in 1842, the whole Punjab intervened between that country and our own frontier—the seat of an independent Government, wielding a powerful army, of whose fighting powers we had ample proof a few years later. To have advanced on Afghanistan as we did, leaving this great army in our rear, was beyond doubt rash and foolhardy in the highest degree; and if the Sikhs had sided with the Afghans our expeditionary army must have been cut off to a man. Fortune, however, befriended us in this respect; but, while conjuring up catastrophes which never occurred, people lose sight of the real risk which we ran. At present the Punjab, which was then a source of so great danger, has proved as a British province, to be one of the most valuable elements of our strength in India." Our contemporary might have added that Sind also was not a British province during the Afghan, war so that the forces operating in Afghanistan were completely cut off by a broad stretch of foreign territory from their base in British India.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, Oct. 10.

We have had a most extraordinary rainfall, unprecedented, I believe, in the annals of this State. In June the fall was 10in. 87cts; July 13·10; August 9·95; September 8·66. Total 38·58. This is about four times our average, and though it will be the cause of glorious crops, we have a painful set-off in the prevalence of fever which is prostrating the whole population, and in the villages around. The troops here and their families are also suffering very severely from the same cause.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the unguent should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction should cause pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to reduce inflammation and to purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental taint in the constitution. This Ointment checks local remedy. The Pills restore the vital powers.

BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Venayek Wasudew, Oriental Translator to Government, retires at the end of the year. It is said to be the intention of Government to split the appointment into two; and from the new year there will be two officers carrying on Mr. Venayek's duties.

AN unfortunate mishap occurred at Kotree to a locomotive of the S. P. & D. Railway on Wednesday week. A brand new engine was run into the river, where it lays embedded in sand, and eight feet under water. It was to have been sent to Sukkur by a steamer, as land transport for it was out of the question; but while it was being taken on board the accident occurred.

DUTY ON BRANDY LOST IN THE HARBOUR.—The Commissioner of Customs, it is alleged, proposes to charge duty on brandy that was lost in the harbour during the recent storm, on the ground that all goods entering the harbour became liable to duty. The claim is of the first instance, and it is resisted by the owner of the goods, a well-known native merchant. The decision is looked forward to with some anxiety by the local wine and spirit merchants.

A MARETTE TO TRUTH.—A short time ago a student of the Ahmedabad Training College was fined Rs. 5 by Rao Saheb Mahiputram Roopram on the ground that he had told a falsehood. The boy asseverated his truthfulness; but finding that he was disbelieved, committed suicide by taking arsenic. On his death-bed he declared that his veracity had been groundlessly impeached, and that it was distasteful to him to live longer in this world.

A NOMINAL roll of the officers and crew of the Indian Government Steamer Dalhousie, shewing the shares and amount of salvage money admissible to each for salvage services rendered to the s.s. Goletta in June 1876 is published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. It is also stated that claims to the salvage money will be paid by the Accountant General, Marine Department, Bombay, on the production by the claimants of salvage service certificates signed by the Commander of the steamer Dalhousie.

LAST Sunday afternoon, Mr. Gopalrao Nursingrao Dash Pandey, of Indapore, delivered a lecture on the "Improvement and Regeneration of India" in the hall of the late Goculdass Tejpal's Girls' School, when about 250 persons were present. Rao Bahadoor Gopall Hurry Deshmookh, Sessions Judge of Tanna, was called to the chair. The lecturer spoke very ably on the learning and on the trade of India, and deprecated the early marriage system, as well as the extravagant expenses attending marriage ceremonies. He referred also to the physical weakness of the natives as compared with the inhabitants of the West, advocating gymnastic exercises to improve their tone and vigor.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 7th October was Rs. 38,49,805, add silver received during the week Rs. 13,68,798. The sum of Rs. 6,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 46,12,603. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 7,81,997 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 15th October, was 604, being 30 more than in the preceding week, 10 more than the total of the week ending 16th October 1877, and 238 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 199 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 36·99. There were 182 deaths from remittent fever, being 14 more than in the previous week, and 10 more than in the same period last year. There were 14 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 11 the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 69.31, and 45, respectively, as compared with 58, 34, and 50 last year.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Biokoo Rama, a noted character, was yesterday sent to jail by Mr. W. Webb to two years' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a *saree*, the property of Aba Mahadew.

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—Joseph Page, a seaman of the British ship Desdemona, was yesterday sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. G. P. Cooper, for deserting from that vessel, of which he is an articled seaman.

A SERIOUS accident occurred the other day to the second officer of the s. s. Yingoria, in Kurrachee harbour. His ankle was fractured, and he is lying in a dangerous state in the General Hospital. The last accounts state that mortification had set in slightly, and that the poor man was delirious.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—A noted character named Bhai Suddobah *alias* Bhai Khuttree, together with Narayen Mahadew, Sucosram Abbs, Dawood Bawajee, and Rale, woman, were yesterday charge before Mr. W. Webb. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 with committing housebreaking and theft of property valued at Rs. 2,549, consisting of gold and silver ornaments belonging to Bhiokajee Ramjee, and the other prisoners with the abetment of the said offence. The case stands remanded for hearing to the 28th instant.

EXTORTION.—Two noted characters, named Mahomed Abdool Raymon and Ahmed Ebram, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of attempting to commit extortion by threatening Marocchee Nathoo with injury in order to induce him to deliver to them 6 annas. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to six months' and No. 2 to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. Prisoner No. 1 was further convicted upon another similar charge preferred against him by Ooma Dajee, and was sentenced to a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment, which sentence will take effect on the expiration of the first.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, 34 Elphinstone Circle, to consider and pass a resolution about a change of secretaries and treasurers. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was called to the chair. Some conversation took place from which it appeared that the present secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., were paid Rs. 5,400 monthly for establishment and a commission of one per cent. on all sales and purchases on account of the company. At a rough calculation the firm's commission amounted to about Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 13,000 a year. It was now proposed to make over the secretaryship to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, whose commission was to be a quarter anna per pound of yarn sold by the company, the aggregate amount of commission being roughly estimated at about Rs. 23,000 a year. The monthly allowance of Rs. 5,400 for establishment was also to be paid to Mr. Ahmedbhoy under certain circumstances.

It was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and carried unanimously, that clause 77 of the articles of association be cancelled, and that a clause in the following terms be substituted for it:—"The management of the company, subject to the control and supervision of the directors, shall be in the hands of a secretary and treasurer. The secretary and treasurer shall be Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 9th instant are published for general information:—

Shikarpur.—Crops in three talukas damaged by worms. Locusts appeared in nine talukas; slight damage.

Hyderabad.—Locusts in seven talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowing continues.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Kaira.—Crops good.

Broach.—Rice good, other crops generally damaged to the extent of six annas in the rupee. Re-sowing commenced in some places.

Surat.—Crops good in some places, middling or damaged in others; some lands remained uncultivated owing to excess of fall in some talukas; preparation for rabi progressing.

Khandeish.—Crops reviving; bajri reaping commenced in places.

Nasik.—Reaping commenced. Prices rising. Locusts have appeared in four talukas.

Tanna.—Rain 3·81, total, 155·51.

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 7th instant).—Crops well.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 1st instant).—Cutting of haive crops hindered in some places by excessive fall.

Poona.—(Report for week ending 6th instant).—Rabi sowing progressive throughout district except Mawal.

Ahmednagar.—Break in rain has enabled cultivators to sow rabi; injury by locusts to bajri crops in some villages of five talukas.

Satara.—No change in state of crops.

Belgaum.—Crops well; rabi sowing continues.

Dharwar.—Crops and public health as before.

Kanara.—Harvest on coast, crops very good.

Bijkot.—Crops well except jowari, which is slightly damaged.

Wadhwan.—Crops being harvested.

General Remarks.—River falling in Sind; some damage to crops from locusts. Crop prospects good in Gujarat. Break begun in Deccan districts. In Kanara crops very good. Konkan, crops good.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th October 1878.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Berometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·723
Temperature of the Air	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·802
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1).	·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 4 p.m.).....	88·2
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	79·0
General Direction of Wind.....	NW, NE, ENE. NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	232

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandes & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; De Souza & Co., Madras; J. Carroll & Skidrefs, Galle; Mackay & Co., Rangoon; and by Chemists and Perfumers generally.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

PROSPECTS OF A CAMPAIGN IN AFGHANISTAN.

(*Times*, Sept. 27.)

THE news we publish this morning from our Calcutta Correspondent shows that the Government of India are by no means inclined to rush blindly into the perils of an Afghan war, but are contenting themselves with warning a number of additional regiments for active service, with strengthening Quettah, and occupying all the salient points along the border. Such a policy is both dignified and prudent. Although we may be justified in assuming from the very imperfect *data* before us that the act of the Commandant at Fort Ali Musjid in thus wantonly insulting and threatening our envoy was the result of orders from the Ameer, yet it may be possible that the officer overstepped his instructions, or that Shere Ali, alarmed at the prompt measures taken for bringing him to reason, may offer ample apologies for the deed. At any rate, until the return of Nawab Gholam Hassain Khan, C.S.I., from Cabul, it would be impolitic to commence (even if it were possible to do so) any active operations. It will be remembered that this native officer left Peshawur late in August with a letter from the Viceroy to the Ameer announcing the intended despatch of the Mission. His arrival we heard of some time since, and it was stated he was most hospitably received. This is probable, for Gholam Hassain Khan, a near relative of the Nawab of Dera Ismail Khan, is an Afghan allied to the reigning house of Cabul. For many years he filled the important post of British Vakeel or Envoy at the Court of Afghanistan, so he is personally well known, not only to Shere Ali, but must also be on intimate terms with most of the Afghan Sirdars. Besides possessing much diplomatic experience, the Nawab is an old soldier, and served throughout the Mutiny as Native Commandant of Cureton's Horse, a regiment he raised from landowners in the Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan district. For his long and loyal services Gholam Hassain Khan was given a grant of land near Bunnoo and made a Nawab and a Companion of the Star of India. He thus is bound to the British by no ordinary ties, and is well qualified to point out to the Ameer the danger he runs in provoking a conflict with a nation as powerful as we are. That he will use his earnest endeavours to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulty is obvious, and until the Viceroy is in possession of the Nawab's report, which, probably, will elucidate much that now remains obscure, it would be unwise of the Government of India to do more than we learn they are doing. It appears strange that the Ameer should receive the native envoy with hospitality and yet refuse the British General permission to cross the border. It will be fully 10 days before we can hear the gist of Nawab Gholam Hassain Khan's report, and on it depends the question—peace or war.

In a letter we publish to-day from "Selocchee" regret is expressed that Sir Neville Chamberlain did not at once call up the reserves at Peshawar and force his way through the Khyber, occupying the open ground beyond the pass until the Viceroy could satisfy himself Shere Ali was responsible for the insult offered. That such a course would have met with the approval of the majority of military men in India we have no doubt, and that it would have had a most beneficial effect in the bazaars of India is also possible, but the spectacle of a British force between Jumrood and Peshawur would, after the first burst of astonishment was over, have brought upon it not only the forces of the Ameer, but swarms of Afghan mountaineers from Bonair, Ningrahar Tirah, and the far-off hills of the Orukzas and Vaziri; the bait would have been considered too indecision, and doubtful allies would flock to the Ameer's standard. Again, it is probable the garrison of Peshawur was by no means prepared for a sudden advance into an enemy's territory; commissariat trains for an army of 7,000 men are not collected in a day. On the whole it seems that Sir Neville Chamberlain followed the only course open to him in retiring as he did yesterday.

Colonel Gailender calls attention to the existence of a pass which turns the Khoord Cabul, and which was thoroughly reconnoitred by Captain Mainwaring in 1842. The importance of this route is, no doubt, fully estimated by the Indian Intelligence Department. Throughout the range of mountains from the Khyber to the Bolan there are innumerable small paths by which most of the main passes can be turned; many of these are merely short cuts avoiding long and difficult bends of the main road. They are invaluable for the advance of flanking parties; many of them are well known, having been explored by Colonel Macgregor in the years 1870-72 when he was employed in the compilation of a Gazetteer of the North-West frontier of India, a confidential publication of inestimable value. Some few of these so-called passes have, of course, escaped detection, for the mountaineers have strong objections to showing their hill roads to English travellers. Still there is enough within our reach in possession of very full information concerning all the roads to Cabul—information which Government very naturally is not anxious to publish to the world.

Sir Henry Havelock, in a long letter we publish this morning, urges that the Ameer should be given time until the 16th of October to retract; that in the interim troops should be pushed up to our border, and that when by that date he had not made ample reparation for the conduct of his officers, we should advance in four columns by the Khyber, the Koorum, the Gomul, and the Bolan Passes on Cabul and Candahar simultaneously. It might, indeed, be feasible to seize these places before such time. Then, even during the operations every precaution must be taken to provide for mishaps. It is possible that Ghuznee might not fall as easily as it did in the last campaign. That the works have been considerably strengthened we know, and on a closer acquaintance it might prove to be too formidable for assault. It would certainly be impossible to move a siege-train or even 40-pounders through any of the above named passes without a great deal of labour and road making; indeed, even for the passage of field guns, sappers will have to be constantly employed. It is not only that our forces must reach Cabul and Candahar before the Ameer can collect his troops, but must be permanently settled in those fortresses, with stores of fodder and provisions for six months. This would be the difficult point. It would be unwise to speculate on obtaining sufficient supplies in Afghanistan for this purpose; it would be equally unwise to endeavour to march with a commissariat train carrying such a vast amount of stores. The passes will be closed early in December, not to be opened again until early in April. For those four months it will be impossible to obtain reinforcements or supplies from our base. Our army must be self-supporting, and to make it so it is necessary that, subsequent to its arrival in Cabul, it should have a few weeks' better still, a few months of fine weather before it, in which the commissariat officers can be tested in that most difficult performance—obtaining supplies in an enemy's country. Sir Henry Havelock insists, as we have already insisted, upon the necessity of undivided counsels. It is a matter of history that the want of agreement between the political and military leaders of the last Cabul Expedition was the primary cause of disaster. There are plenty of soldiers in India with wide political experience. We have the example of Henry Lawrence, Outram, Nicholson, Mackeson, and a dozen others to prove that the soldierlike instinct is not lost by political training.

One point regarding the proposed march through the mountain ranges which intervene between us and Shere Ali's dominion requires careful consideration. Commencing at the point where the Indus separates our valley of Agrore from the mountains of Swat right down to the Gomul Pass, the whole h

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PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c.

PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office,

DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M. A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Catholic University; Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, 8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the NEW WHITE ZINC PIGMENT, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over twenty-five years. From my constant practice in examining Pigments as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., at the Royal Academy of Arts), I am enabled to state that this new ZINC WHITE has great body, [i. e.] covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead Paint. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist high temperature without its whiteness being destroyed in any way (by high temperature, I mean more than above anything to which it can be exposed in any use to which it can be applied as a Paint). If it be applied with inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.
As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons,—First, it will not change tint in water closets, or near drains or in foul air; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.
In Manufacture it is simpler, expeditious and inexpensive. As being interested in Art, I feel that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A.,
Christ's College, Cambridge.

From Messrs. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India &c., &c. Certificate.] Assay Office, London, 20th December, 1875.
Comparative examination of sample of the new Pigment with dry White Lead.
Heat sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted acids.
We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than that of White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

The LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool, 26th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have tested the New Patent ZINC WHITE you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.
We find it very superior in many respects.
The body is dense and opaque, and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the Zinc Oxide, which, though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your ZINC WHITE remains unaltered.
The ordinary lighting Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.
Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.
Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves in an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.
We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.
We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that it SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars:—
It has MORE BODY and his decidedly WHITER: it is NOT AFFECTED BY SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN, WHITE LEAD is [IN ALMOST EVERY CASE] TURNED BROWN OR BLACK BY SULPHURETTED HEATHEN, which WHITE LEAD does not; it does not DARKEN in colour by emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases which WHITE LEAD does; it MIXES WITH OIL, and other Pigments with the greatest ease; finally, it WILL NOT ACT AS A POISON, as WHITE LEAD does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and is MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.
In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T. L. PHIPSON, Ph D., F.C.S., &c.,
Formerly of the University of Brussels, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensing on, July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE Pigment. For the last three months samples of that Pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. With my own hands I have laid on the colour, and find it works smoothly and well; in this respect it equals any White Lead I have ever used. I have not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years practically acquainted with the laying on of Pigments in all branches, in saying that Griffith's ZINC WHITE, samples of which I have used, is in every respect equal to the best White Lead as to MANIPULATION. Now as to durability, from the experience which I have had of Zinc White Pigments there is NOTHING in them, or in Griffith's ZINC WHITE to decay, or suffer deterioration.

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT, in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.
The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, I found half-pound of the NEW White could be spread out, when mixed with TWO OUNCES of Linseed Oil and ONE OUNCE of Turpentine over an acre of eighty-one square feet; whereas the sample of White Lead, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.
I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudice of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1876.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and must say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice, and as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same; it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.
White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.
If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.

Having examined the new ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is—1st, a pure white; 2nd, that it retains its opacity; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air; 4th, that it has a good body; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Claughton Firs, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

I find your Patent ZINC WHITE to have all the properties of Zinc Oxide with the covering or body of Lead, and this is what the Trade has been long looking for, and this I find in your Patent.
I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Trade if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.
It does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.
Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves in an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.
We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.
We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

From F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint; to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint, I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.
I hope you will soon have it ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) F. A. BARROW.

54, Crawshay Road, London, S. W., 30th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Respecting the ZINC WHITE, made by a new process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in color, and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.
Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which condemns it. It can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,
G. W. BREWER, Decorator, &c.

437, Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.

Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your Patent Zinc White has a capital body, and possessing a Pearly Whiteness is admirably adapted for decorative purposes.

Yours